

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — An outcast star is zooming out of the Milky Way, the first ever seen escaping the galaxy, astronomers reported on February 8.

The star is heading for the emptiness of intergalactic space after being ejected from the heart of the Milky Way following a close encounter with a black hole, said Warren Brown, an astronomer at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics.

The outcast is going so fast—over 1.5 million mph—that astronomers believe it was lobbed out of the galaxy by the tremendous force of a black hole thought to sit at the Milky Way's center. That speed is about twice the velocity needed to escape the galaxy's grip, Brown said by telephone.

"We have never before seen a star moving fast enough to completely escape the confines of our galaxy," he said. "We're tempted to call it the outcast star because it was forcefully tossed from its home."

The star used to be part of a binary pair, waltzing with its companion star close to the rim of the black hole. In this case, "close" is a relative term; the actual distance was probably about 50 times the 93 million-mile distance between Earth and the sun.

As the two stars twirled around each other, they were pulled faster and faster toward the edge of the black hole, one of those monster drains in space whose gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape once it is consumed. While the companion star was captured by the black hole,

## Speeding Star Launches From Galaxy

**ZING!** In this artist's rendition, an outcast star is zooming out of the Milky Way, ejected from the galactic center after a close encounter with a black hole, astronomers reported 08 February, 2005.

the outcast continued on its whirling path around its edge. Objects go faster the closer they get to black holes and this star was probably moving at extraordinary speed, perhaps as high

as 20 million mph. That very speed, coupled with the speed of its twirling, sent the outcast zooming toward the edge of the Milky Way and beyond.

At this point, the outcast is about

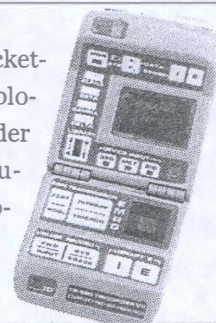
180,000 light-years from Earth, in an outer region of the galaxy known as the halo. A light-year is about 6 trillion miles, the distance light travels in a year.

· The Epoch Times ·  
FEBRUARY 17 - FEBRUARY 23, 2005

HO/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

NATIONAL POST, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 2005

**U.S. scientists have developed a device** they claim is the closest ever to Star Trek's trusty tricorder — a pocket-sized scanner that airport security officers would wave over passengers to detect who has recently handled explosives. Instead of analyzing a physical sample swabbed from luggage, as today's generation of detectors do, tricorder technology developed by scientists from the University of Arizona and Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, N.M., is able to discern trace residues left in the air around anyone who handles bomb-making equipment. The "Micro-Hound" is more sensitive by far than a dog's nose. It's also smaller and 1,000 times more accurate than the toaster-sized analyzers in airports around the world today. *Sarah Staples, CanWest News Service*





# The Engineered Moon? Whoa!

**'If the astronomical data are reduced it is found that the data require that the interior of the moon is more like a hollow than a homogeneous sphere.'**

By **WILL BARKLEY**  
The Epoch Times

## What if... Long ago and far away...

The exact Star Wars introduction is "A Long Time Ago in a Galaxy Far, Far Away..."

Long ago on a planet called Earth, orbiting around a medium sized star located on the outer edge of the Milky Way Galaxy, a civilization capable of planetary type engineering designed and built a huge titanium alloy sphere, a moon, to orbit the Earth. Over untold millions of years cosmic dust and debris collected on the sphere until, in recent times, people had the strange notion that this "moon" was the result of "natural forces at work". You might even think, "How technically advanced must a civilization be in order to engineer, build and place in orbit something like the moon?"

One of the problems facing the "paradigm defenders" is that, no matter how convincing the evidence or facts are regarding the concept of an engineered moon, this hypothesis cannot be accepted because to do so would mean scrapping the established belief system, the contemporary storyline for the evolution and history of the human race. For the reader who is really interested in the concept of an engineered moon there are numerous sources available for scrutiny. Hold on to your healthy skepticism and be prepared for some chuckles. Above

all, begin with an open mind and be ready to take a fresh look at the evidence. Below are some of the many sites I found by searching on the internet with keywords: moon anomalies.

<http://www.geocities.com/jilaens/moon.htm>

<http://www.anomalous-images.com/moon.html>

<http://www.hq.nasa.gov/office/pao/History/TM-3487/notes7.htm>

Here is a very short, partial list of the evidence for an engineered moon:

+ Analysis of materials from the moon's surface does not support previously proposed theories for the moon's origin.

+ Seismic data from moonquakes tell us that the moon reverberates like a bell up to several hours after an initial shock. This data also indicates that the moon is a hollow sphere because the shockwaves travel along the surface but not into the interior of the moon.

+ In particular, read item #9 from the geocities link above: "In 1962, NASA scientist Dr. Gordon MacDonald stated, 'If the astronomical data are reduced it is found that the data require that the interior of the moon is more like a hollow than a homogeneous sphere.'"

+ Also from item #9, "MIT's Dr. Sean C. Solomon wrote, 'The Lunar Orbiter experiments vastly improved our knowledge of the moon's gravitational field...indicating the frightening possibility that the moon might be hollow.'"

Frankfort. Dora now sees an image of Satan's face on the critter's shell. He can spot lips, eyes, a goatee, shoulders and a pair of pointy horns. Dora speculates the intense heat caused the shell's colour to change.

Toronto Sun • Tuesday

March 22 • 2005

## Satan's turtle

**MICHIGANTOWN, Ind.** — A palm-sized turtle named Lucky was the only animal to survive a fire at Brian Dora's pet shop in

TORONTO STAR

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 200

## The Universe

TERENCE DICKINSON

★ Contact with extraterrestrials. This is the big one, isn't it. One approach, now underway is to listen with radio telescopes for alien signals beamed our way. For reasons explained in my book, *The Universe and Beyond*, I hold little hope for success here. Evidence of the existence of aliens will emerge in a completely unexpected way, perhaps not even in the course of astronomical research. My guess is that the Big Day is far in the future.

As for the more fundamental question of whether extraterrestrial life exists, there seems little doubt that it does if the opinions of Canadians are used as a gauge.

At a recent lecture, I polled the audience of 208. Aliens: 166. No aliens: 19. The remainder were undecided. Most of us clearly share a deep feeling that in a universe of a billion trillion stars, we cannot be alone.



**WEEKLY WORLD NEWS**  
(March 14) 2005

**Cover story:** Alarming, the creatures aboard a UFO recently crashed in Utah either perished or scampered into the woods.

Toronto Sun • Monday,

March 14 • 2005

## Meteor sighted

**VICTORIA** — Hundreds of residents on the U.S. and Canadian West coasts were startled by a bright streak of light that flashed across the evening sky, according to officials.

Scientists said the flaming object was probably a meteor, and that it likely disintegrated before any fragments fell into the Pacific Ocean.

"There is no doubt that it was a very bright meteor," said Jeremy Tatum, a retired University of Victoria professor.

## 'Hobbit' brain supports theory

Scientists say the spectacular "Hobbit" fossil recently discovered in Indonesia had distinctive brain features that could justify its classification as a separate — and tiny — human ancestor.

The new report seems to support the idea of a human dwarf species marooned for eons while modern man spread across the planet.

- 24 hours news services

Get live news at [www.24hrs.ca](http://www.24hrs.ca)  
MAR. 4 - 6, 2005

## New gadget billed as ghost detector

Japan's SolidAlliance Corp.'s portable GhostRadar beeps and flashes red lights in response to unusual magnetic waves.

GhostRadar is recommended for spooky late nights alone at your computer, and for those curious about finding out if their sudden chills represent a supernatural visitor, said SolidAlliance Vice President Yuichiro Saito. **APRIL 4, 2005**

- 24 hours news services

Toronto Sun • Thursday, March 3 • 2005

## Very old galaxies spotted

**LOS ANGELES** — NASA scientists said an infrared telescope peered deep into stardust and spotted hidden galaxies more than 11 billion light-years from Earth. In a journal article this week, the scientists describe how the Spitzer Space Telescope was used to find the galaxies, the most luminous in the universe. The galaxies shine with light equivalent to 10 trillion suns but are too far away and too drenched in cosmic dust to be seen — until now.

## DID YOU KNOW?

■ The Saturn V moon rocket consumed 15 tons of fuel per second.



# Anomalies

By WILL BARKLEY

The Epoch Times

What if...?

Humans walked this earth, wearing shoes, between 213 and 248 million years ago?

Michael A. Cremona and Richard L. Thompson wrote a book titled *Forbidden Archeology, The Hidden History of the Human Race*, which was first published in 1993.

On page 807 of *Forbidden Archeology* is a photograph (Figure A2.6) with this descriptive text, "Partial shoe sole in Triassic rock from Nevada (Ballou 1922). The Triassic is dated at 213-248 million years ago." In an article dated October 8, 1922, a Dr. W.H. Ballou wrote the following, "Some time ago, while he was prospecting for fossils in Nevada, John T. Reid, a distinguished mining engineer and geologist, stopped suddenly and looked down in utter bewilderment and amazement at a rock near his feet. For there, a part of the rock itself was what seemed to be a human footprint! Closer examination showed that it was not a mark of a naked foot, but was, apparently, a shoe sole which had been turned into stone. The forepart was missing but there was the outline of at least two-thirds of it, and around this entire outline ran a well-defined sewn thread, which had, it appeared, attached the welt to the sole."

The scientific "experts" who examined this find stated that it was "only a remarkable imitation, a *lusus naturae*, or 'freak of nature'" while various manufacturers of shoes agreed that "originally the specimen was a hand-welted sole."

The account goes on to state that under 20X magnification the minutest detail of thread twist and warp proves conclusively that the shoe sole is not a "resemblance", but is strictly the handiwork of man. So, here we have, literally, hard evidence of mankind's existence over 200 million years ago—if we agree on the dating of Triassic rocks. People who are believers and investors in the contemporary evolutionary storyline just cannot accept this evidence. To do so would mean changing their worldview and mindset and that is just too painful and too much trouble! Then they would be out of sync with their colleagues and maybe their colleagues would not respect them anymore.

My copy of *Forbidden Archeology* has 914 pages and it is just full

The Epoch Times

FEBRUARY 16, 2005

of anomalous archeological material.

How about a metallic sphere with three parallel grooves around its equator which was found in a Precambrian mineral deposit, said to be 2.8 billion years old? (That's even older than the Oklo nuclear reactors!) This account is on page 813 of *Forbidden Archeology* and also has a photograph of the specimen. The authors state, "Over the past several decades, South African miners have found hundreds of metallic spheres, at least one of which has three parallel grooves running around its equator (Figure A2.9)." "In the absence of a satisfactory natural explanation, the evidence is somewhat mysterious, leaving open the possibility that the South African grooved sphere was made by an intelligent being." Wowee!

On page 798 is an account of an article which appeared in *Scientific American* in June, 1852. It details how some rock blasting was going on in Dorchester, Massachusetts and among the huge pieces of rock rubble (some weighing several tons) a metallic vase was discovered. The vase had been blown apart by the explosion but when the two pieces were fitted to each other it was a bell shaped vessel measuring 4.5 inches high, 6.5 inches at the base and 2.5 inches at the top. Quoting directly from the report "The body of this vessel resembles zinc in color, or a composition metal, in which there is a considerable portion of silver. On the side there are six figures of a flower, or bouquet, beautifully inlaid with pure silver, and around the lower part of the vessel a vine, or wreath, also inlaid with silver. The chasing, carving, and inlaying are exquisitely done by the art of some cunning workman. This curious and unknown vessel was blown out of the solid pudding stone, fifteen feet below the surface."

The *Scientific American* goes on to ridicule this remarkable find. Of course, this same publication published articles for months after the Wright brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk stating that the whole affair was a hoax since heavier than air flight was impossible!

According to a recent U.S. Geological Survey map of the Boston-Dorchester area, the pudding stone in which this beautiful vase was embedded, is now called the Roxbury conglomerate and is of Pre-Cambrian age, over 600 million years old! According to the evolutionary storyline, life was just beginning to form on this planet during the Pre-Cambrian!

24 HOURS  
FEB 22 2005

## UFO reports on the rise

**There were no little green men to be seen but there were plenty of strange occurrences in the night sky last year.**

A national survey by Ufology Research of Manitoba shows a record 882 UFO sightings were recorded in Canada in 2004 — an average of more than two a day and up 31 per cent from the previous year.

Included in the reports of unidentified flying objects were disc-shaped crafts, spectacular fireballs and a large black triangular object moving through the sky.

Chris Rutkowski, research co-ordinator for the

UFO tracking group, said the results show that people still have a fascination with what's going on above.

Rutkowski said he's not exactly sure what caused the increase, although sightings have been growing steadily over the last several years.

For a while that could be attributed to popular TV shows such as the X-Files or significant events like the millennium, he said, but now it might simply be due to more UFO reporting sites on the Internet.

Ontario led the country with 254 sightings, British Columbia was second with 247 and Manitoba was third with 112.

In most cases, a sighting can be explained, he added. More often than not it's a satellite, a piece of flaming asteroid or some kind of military training exercise.

But in 2004, about 15 per cent of all UFO reports remained a mystery. Even when only the most high-quality cases are considered, seven per cent still weren't explained.

- The Canadian Press

Toronto Sun, March 4 • 2005

## Skull justifies human tag:

SCIENTISTS SAY the spectacular "Hobbit" fossil discovered recently in Indonesia had distinctive brain features that could justify its classification as a separate — and tiny — human ancestor.

The report, published yesterday in the journal *Science Express*, seems to support the idea of a human dwarf species marooned for eons while modern man spread across the planet.

The new research produced a computer-generated model that compared surface impressions on the inside of the fossil skull with brain casts of modern and ancient humans, as well as chimps and other primates.

The scientists said the model shows that the shorter than 1-metre specimen, nicknamed Hobbit, had a brain unlike anything they had seen before.

The brain is chimp-like in size, between 380 and 420 cubic cm. Despite being up to two-thirds smaller than a modern human brain, the Hobbit fossil's brain shared wrinkled surface features with the brains of both modern humans

and Homo erectus, tool-making human ancestors that lived one million years ago, researchers looking at this said yesterday.



**HOBBIT SKULL**  
Chimp-like

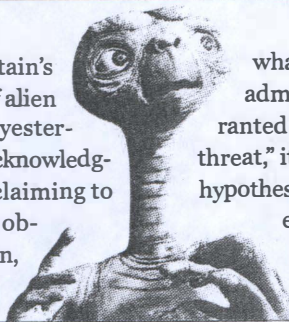
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17 SHETLAND ST  
TORONTO ONTARIO  
CANADA M2M 1X5



# Britain's Defence Ministry keeps an open mind about visits from aliens

NATIONAL POST, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 2005

**Undaunted by the lack of evidence**, officials at Britain's Defence Ministry are refusing to rule out the existence of alien life forms visiting Earth, the *Financial Times* reported yesterday. It quoted from a confidential letter from an official acknowledging that the ministry has recorded accounts of people claiming to have seen alien life in Britain. According to the letter, obtained under recent legislation on freedom of information, the reports are collected "solely to establish whether



what was seen might have some defence significance." While admitting "only a handful of reports in recent years have warranted further investigation and none revealed any evidence of a threat," it added the ministry was "totally open-minded" about the hypothesis of alien life. Two weeks ago an anonymous caller reported seeing "strange lights" above Kent, southeast England, while another claimed to have seen a flying saucer in central England. *Agence France-Presse*

## This lake monster could be very Erie

*The following is an edited excerpt of a news story which appeared in a recent edition of The Leamington Post.*

Lake Erie should have its own apparition from the depths — but it has to be friendly.

Last week, Lloyd Brown-John unveiled his ideas, drawings included, of the Lake Erie creature to Leamington council, name and all. It will be called "Mishepeshu" (mish-ee-pesh-u) and as a tourist attraction Brown-John suggests that Leamington's adoption of the lake monster upstages even "our U.S. friends."

"The idea is a tourist attraction," acknowledged Brown-John, a professor at the University of Windsor, and involved in several local community events.

He notes that lake creatures are well-known in the folklore of at least three other Canadian centres.

"If Barrie can have a lake monster in a little bay in Lake Simcoe surely Lake Erie can have one," said Brown-John.

He said he was asking council to "con-

sider adopting (Mishepeshu) as its official lake monster." Creatures are often associated with large bodies of water, and Lake Erie is no different.



STAR FILE PHOTO

**If Loch Ness can have a monster, why can't Lake Erie have Mishepeshu?**

Brown-John says such a monster in Erie was first reported as far back as 1792 near Ohio's Snake Island, when a schooner captain reported a "huge sea serpent wrestling about in the water."

As well, native peoples have drawn images of Mishepeshu on rocks and the creature was never spoken of in the summer, only in the winter, when locked under the ice.

Is there a Mishepeshu?

"Whether I believe it exists is not material," says Brown-John.

From council Brown-John was seeking simply its support, possibly a "viewing place" and plaque at the marina, maybe a designated Mishepeshu Lake Monster Day.

And he assured councillors it is a friendly monster, certainly no danger to scuba divers and any appeasement that might be required would only be as little as "basket of tomatoes" sacrificed to Lake Erie.

While councillors had no difficulty they still didn't adopt their new lake monster immediately but referred him to administration for comment.

TORONTO STAR ★ WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2005

TORONTO STAR ★ WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 2005

## E.T., have a Tim Bit

With Canadians reporting a record number of UFO sightings last year — 30 per cent more than in 2003 — it's natural to wonder why.

Are extraterrestrials visiting with increased frequency? And, if so, what on Earth is attracting them here?

Let's look at the data: 882 Unidentified Flying Objects were reported in this country last year, according to Ufology Research of Manitoba, a group tracking UFOs since 1989.

Most were nocturnal lights of various sorts. A classic "flying saucer" shape is only reported in about 5 per cent of cases. Canadians also described three "close encounters of the fourth kind," meaning an alleged alien abduction, or direct contact.

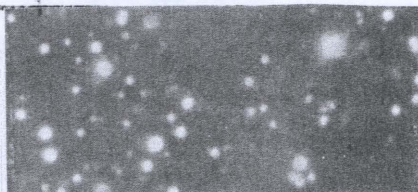
Most UFOs turn out to be satellites, meteors, airplanes, or have some other conventional cause.

But (cue theme music for *The Twilight Zone*) about 15 per cent of last

year's sightings remain unexplained.

Skeptics may bristle, but there is no denying that Canada has much to tempt visitors from another planet. There are prescription drugs at low, low prices; Tim Bits; a wide selection of monogrammed golf balls; and a federal equalization system worthy of envy from here to Alpha Centauri.

With so much to offer, we can only marvel that there are not more UFOs coming in for a landing.





# Cosmic oddity

BY DAN FALK

A new analysis of the "echo" of the Big Bang has left cosmologists scratching their heads and could throw a monkey wrench into efforts to understand how the universe began.

U.S. and European scientists analyzed the distribution of "hot" and "cold" regions — areas that are putting out greater or less amounts of energy than the average — of the cosmic microwave background radiation (the so-called echo). What they found was unexpected: an apparent correlation between those hot and cold spots and the orientation and motion of our solar system.

"All of this is mysterious," says Glenn Starkman, a Canadian physicist based at Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland and one of the authors of a recent paper in *Physical Review Letters* that outlined the finding. "And the strange thing is, the more you delve into it, the more mysteries you find."

The study, by Case Western scientists and the European Centre for Nuclear Research in Geneva, is based on data from the WMAP satellite, the NASA spacecraft that began mapping the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation in fine detail in 2001.

The observed correlation is troubling on several fronts.

First of all, there is no reason to believe that the finding reflects any physical connection between our local astronomical neighbourhood and the universe at large.

As Dr. Starkman puts it: "None of us believe that the universe knows about the solar system, or that the solar system knows about the universe."

Far more plausible, he says, is that something within our solar system is producing or absorbing microwaves. That means that anyone doing cosmology would have to take into account such "local" contamination.

(The correlation involves the largest-scale fluctuations of the CMB radiation. If some of those fluctuations are a local rather than a cosmological phenomenon, it would mean that the truly cosmological large-scale fluctuations are even less intense than previously thought.)

There is, however, another possibility: The patterns seen by Dr. Starkman and his colleagues might simply be a fluke — an accidental alignment between the solar system and patterns in the CMB radiation.

If the correlation is real, however, it could cast doubt on the popular "inflation" model of the early universe. That model, which builds on the well-established Big Bang theory, says the universe underwent a period of incredibly rapid, exponential growth in the first split-second of its existence.

One of its predictions is that the universe should be nearly perfectly "smooth," that the CMB fluctuations should be equally intense at all scales.

An analogy with a musical instrument can be helpful: If you hit a drum, you hear many tones at the same time — a primary tone as well as many overtones, or "harmonics." The inflation model predicts that all the overtones in the CMB should be equally intense, but instead "we're missing the bass," Dr. Starkman says. "And what bass there is seems to be not generated by the universe, but by something local."

Other physicists are responding with caution to the finding.

"There is no way to judge the real significance of such a result," says Charles Bennett of NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md., the leader of the WMAP team.

It all depends on how we perceive "chance," and how we evaluate probabilities, Dr. Bennett says. The alignments seen in the CMB may seem unlikely, he says, but that doesn't necessarily mean that they require new physics to explain them.

He points out that "improbable things happen frequently because there are lots of opportunities for them to occur." In other words, he says, the newly discovered CMB correlations are most likely the product of chance.

*Dan Falk is a science journalist based in Toronto.*

THE GLOBE AND MAIL  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 2005

## Huge, fierce creature

A GEOLOGY student on a field trip stumbled across the fossil of an oversized, salamander-like creature with crocodile-like teeth that lived about 300 million years ago, paleontologists said in Pittsburgh.

Scientists say the find is both a new species and a new genus, a broader category in the classification of plants and animals.

Initially, discoverer Adam Striegel picked up the softball-sized rock along a fresh road cut near Pittsburgh International Airport, and thinking it was of little interest, threw it aside. Later he retrieved the stone and showed it to class lecturer Charles Jones.

Jones spotted the teeth first, then the outline of a skull. "It was immediately clear that this was rare," Jones said.

The species has some characteristics of a crocodile, but is closer to a massive salamander — one that could tear its prey to shreds.

Scientists plan to search the area looking for the rest of the body and possibly more. — AP

## Electronic servants will be everywhere soon: inventor

metro

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 2005

The chief executive of a Toronto-area company says it is only a matter of time before we see a robot revolution that could rival the automotive or personal computer industries.

"Our vision is to create a robot that serves human beings," Haipeng Xie, CEO of Markham-based Dr. Robot Inc. told Metro.

Xie foresees robots like some depicted in the Hollywood film *I, Robot*, which could conduct basic tasks such as functioning as a personal assistant, entertaining people, acting as a personal companion for the elderly and doing simple household chores such as vacuuming.

Xie's company makes a walking, humanoid robot that he says can perform many of the tasks he describes, and a model that resembles a stripped down version of R2-D2 from the *Star Wars* movies.

He says his creations are just part of a coming consumer boom that will eventually make the machines as commonplace as a household computer, says Xie. He's not alone in his belief.

An October 2004 report by

the United Nations Economic Commission in Europe shows that by the end of 2003, some 1.3 million personal and domestic robots worth \$1.35 billion US were in use around the world. The UNECE projects that by the end of 2007, over 6.6 million more of the robots will be sold to a \$6.8 billion market.

U.K. market research firm Future Horizons went even further in its June 2004 report, projecting that by 2010, some 55.5 million robots will form the basis of a worldwide \$59.3 billion market.

But we need not worry about the popular science fiction scenario of robots becoming smarter than humans and taking over the world says Parham Aarabi, director of the Artificial Perception Laboratory at the University of Toronto.

"Intelligent robots whose intelligence as well as ambitions could pose a danger require a level of programming sophistication ... we are definitely not close to," he says, adding that even the physical abilities of robots depicted in films is "substantially beyond anything we will have in the near future."

SALEEM KHAN/METRO TORONTO



# Unknown Forces Keep Galaxies in Order

The Epoch Times  
APRIL 7 - 13, 2005

By DAVID JAMES  
The Epoch Times

Powerful forces are at work in the Milky Way's closest neighbouring galaxy, the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC). An unknown force is keeping the structure of that galaxy together, despite gravity from the Milky Way tearing it apart.

A team of astronomers, led by Dr Bryan Gaensler head of the Gaensler & Slane (GaS) Research Group at the Harvard-Smithsonian Centre for Astrophysics, used the CSIRO Australia Telescope near Narrabri in NSW to study the galaxy's magnetic field.

The LMC neighbours the Milky Way at just 160,000 light years away and is joined to the Milky Way by a stream of cold hydrogen gas. According to Gaensler, his team has mapped out the magnetism of the LMC in more detail than any other galaxy. Gaensler's team was surprised that the LMC's magnetic field is so smooth and ordered given the internal conflict the galaxy must be experiencing.

"It's like having a birthday party all afternoon for a bunch of 4-year-olds, and then finding the house still neat and tidy when they leave," Gaensler says. "Some powerful forces must be at work to keep the magnetic field from being messed up."

Large spiral galaxies like the Milky Way have gigantic, well-ordered mag-

netic fields. It is thought that these galaxies manifest a phenomenon known as a "dynamo". A dynamo is a process where the overall rotation of a galaxy combines and smooths the small magnetic fields created by whirls and eddies of gas. This is similar to the process that produces the earth's magnetic field.

"But if a galaxy experiences sudden bursts of star formation or supernova explosions, the energy that these processes release should completely disrupt the large-scale magnetic field," says Lister Staveley-Smith of the CSIRO Australia Telescope National Facility.

"And we know the LMC has had those kind of violent events over the last several thousand million years," he says. This is part of what makes this new discovery so puzzling.

The researchers have several theories as to what may be keeping the LMC in order. The process they favour is one driven by energetic particles called "cosmic rays". This would have a much swifter effect than the conventional dynamo mechanism. Like the dynamo mechanism, it requires energetic star formation to operate, so "stars bursting out at random all over would strengthen the magnetic field, not mess it up," says Gaensler. "You could say this galaxy is thriving on chaos."

## LIFE WAS DEEP

Our planet's murky, deep-sea sediments are a buzzing hotbed of life, according to a report in *Nature*. Scientists suggest that between 60 and 70 per cent of all bacteria live deep beneath the surface of the Earth. Some of the new bacteria identified are about 16 million years old, surviving 400 metres below the seabed. This might be where life first evolved more than 3.8 billion years ago, researchers believe. Before that time, the surface of the Earth was a very hostile place, battered by meteorites and volcanic eruptions, so deep sediments may have been the kindest place for life to begin.

## Scientists solve crater mystery

LONDON • Researchers said yesterday they have discovered the solution to a mystery that has puzzled scientists for years — why isn't there much melted rock at the famous Meteor Crater in northern Arizona?

An iron meteorite travelling at a speed of up to 20 kilometres per second was thought to have blasted out the huge hole in the desert, which measures 1.2 kilometres across.

But the impact of an object at that speed should have left a large volume of melted rock at the site.

Now, British and U.S. scientists say the reason this did not happen was because the meteorite was travelling more slowly than previously estimated.

"We conclude that the fragmented iron projectile probably struck the surface at a velocity of about 12 km [per second]," said Professor Jay Melosh of the University of Arizona in the latest edition of the science journal *Nature*.

Meteor Crater, which was

formed about 50,000 years ago, was the first terrestrial crater identified as a meteorite impact scar.

Prof. Melosh and Gareth Collins of Imperial College London used a simple model to calculate the speed on impact. They showed the meteorite had slowed when it hit the Earth's atmosphere and broke into fragments by the time it struck Earth.

They calculated the impact velocity was about 26,800 miles per hour, or 43,130 km/h.

"Even though iron is very strong, the meteorite had probably been cracked from collisions in space," Prof. Melosh said.

"The weakened pieces began to come apart and shower down from about 8.5 miles [13.6 km] high. As they came apart, atmospheric drag slowed them down, increasing the forces that crushed them so that they crumbled and slowed more."

At an altitude of about 4.8 kilometres, most of the meteorite was spread in a large pancake-shaped cloud about 200 metres wide. At this point, a fragment about half the mass of the original meteor separated from the cluster and continued in one piece until it hit the Earth, releasing about 2.5 megatons of energy.

The new model of the impact also explains large numbers of small iron meteorite fragments found near the crater.

Reuters

NATIONAL POST, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2005

## Saturn's odd Titan offers a glimpse of early universe

By MICHAEL SMITH

WASHINGTON • Titan, the hazy moon of Saturn, is "the Peter Pan of our solar system — it's the little world that never grows up," a scientist said at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Titan has been in a deep freeze — it's now -178C — since the formation of the solar system more than four billion years ago, said Tobias Owen of the University of Hawaii, so it resembles what other planets were like in the beginning. "It gives us the opportunity ... to go back and look at what was going on in the earliest days of the

solar system and perhaps on Earth — but an Earth without water," Mr. Owen said yesterday.

Because Titan's water has always been frozen, there's no oxygen, he added, and that means the hazy atmosphere is composed only of nitrogen — which also forms the largest part of Earth's atmosphere — and methane.

The Cassini-Huygens mission has revealed a world where frozen water plays the role of rock and liquid methane stands in for water.

One surprise, Mr. Owen said, is the atmosphere of Titan contains almost none of the "noble gases," such as argon and neon. It could be the satellite was formed without these gases, but exactly how that might have happened is unknown.

The Cassini orbiter will image about 20% of the surface by radar and all of it using its visual and infrared cameras, Mr. Owen said.

Can West News Service

## TORONTO STAR ★

FEBRUARY 27, 2005

## LIGHTS OFF, BUT SOMETHING'S HOME

Astronomers say they have discovered an object that appears to be an invisible galaxy made almost entirely of dark matter. The team, led by Cardiff University, claim it is the first "dark galaxy" ever detected. A dark galaxy is an area in the universe containing a large amount of mass that rotates like a galaxy but contains no stars. It was found 50 million light years away using radio telescopes in the U.K. and Puerto Rico. The mysterious galaxy has been called VIRGOH121.



# Astronomers discover a planet that heats its sun

**Stars usually heat up their family of planets but in an amazing reversal, a Canadian astronomer has found a planet that is actually heating up its sun.**

Astronomers from the University of British Columbia in Vancouver reported this week their study of a large planet orbiting a star 90 light-years away shows the magnetic field of the planet is producing hot spots on its parent sun, a reversal of the effect the sun has on planets such as the Earth.

The planet is one of 119 known extra-solar planets, objects that orbit stars other than the sun. The star, called HD179949, is similar to the sun.

The planet is a gas giant 270 times larger than the Earth, almost as big as Jupiter, the largest planet in

the solar system.

It circles very close to its parent star, completing one orbit every 3.09 days and moving at 563,000 kilometres an hour.

Evgenya Shkolnik of UBC reported at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society that she and other astronomers have discovered as the planet orbits its star, it causes a hot spot within the outer gaseous layer.

"The hotspot moves across the surface of the star keeping pace with the planet, but just a little bit ahead," Shkolnik said.

She said measurements of more than 100 orbits showed the hot spot on the face of the star exactly matches the motion of the planet.

Shkolnik said the hot spot is caused by the planet's powerful magnetic field which transfers energy

to hot gases just above the star's shining photosphere. The energy creates visible bright patches that can be detected by telescope instruments analyzing some types of ultraviolet light.

"This is the first time we have detected a magnetic field outside of the solar system," said Shkolnik.

The Earth has a powerful magnetic field that helps protect the planet from particles streaming from the sun. The magnetic field is created by the motion of liquid iron and nickel surrounding the Earth's core.

Shkolnik said the magnetic field of the extrasolar planet suggests it too has a core structure that produces an energy force.

Magnetic energy from the extrasolar planet adds about 400 degrees C to the 7,760 C of the star's outer layer. - The Canadian Press

## Peter Jennings reporting on UFOs.

After covering the elections in Iraq, he returns to take over two hours on one of television's busiest nights for a February sweeps show called **Peter Jennings Reporting - UFO: Seeing Is Believing**.

Oh, Peter, say it isn't so.

Says Jennings in the show's press materials: "As a journalist, I began this project with a healthy dose of skepticism and as open a mind as possible.

"After about 150 interviews with scientists, investigators, and with

many of those who claim to have witnessed unidentified flying objects, there are important questions that have not been completely answered - and a great deal not fully explained."

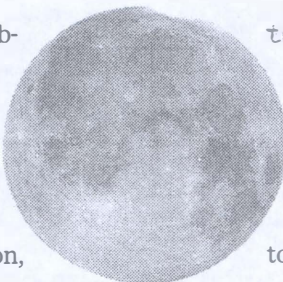
A tape was not available for our deadlines, but Jennings is expected to rehash the Roswell, N.M. incident; interview scientists, pilots, military personnel, and personal skeptics; and explore "UFO cases" presented as recent as 2000 in St. Clair, Ill.

Starweek magazine

February 19 to February 25, 2005

NATIONAL POST, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 2005

Astronomers have identified the ideal place to establish a colony on the moon: a spot on the rim of a crater not far from the lunar north pole that enjoys permanent sunlight and is close to regions likely to hold frozen water. The temperature at the site is estimated to range between -40C and -60C, relatively balmy by lunar standards, and stable. By comparison,



The Epoch Times ·  
MARCH 24 - 30, 2005

## Scientists Battle 'Dark Energy' Theory of Universe

ROME (Reuters) - A small group of physicists are battling what they see as the cosmological equivalent to the bogeyman: an enormous dark force, that nobody has ever seen, driving galaxies apart. Conventional wisdom holds that the mysterious force, called 'dark energy,' may make up 70 percent of the universe, and could be the determining factor in whether it is eventually destroyed billions of years from now. But Italian and American cosmologists are offering a controversial alternative to explain the accelerating expansion of the universe. They say it's not dark energy, but an overlooked after-effect of the 'Big Bang' -- which cosmologists believe gave birth to the universe.

The Epoch Times ·  
MARCH 24 - 30, 2005

## Telescope Spies Light from Two Extrasolar Planets

WASHINGTON (Reuters) - Astronomers have detected light from two planets circling stars outside our solar system, using a space telescope to open what they said on Tuesday is new era in the exploration of distant worlds. This is the first time light from so-called extrasolar planets has been confirmed, and scientists say it means other distant planets can be directly measured and compared, according to a NASA statement.

## Sunlit crater near moon's north pole identified as perfect place for colony

The temperature at the moon's equator ranges from 100C to -180C, putting much greater strains on machinery. Because the area is bathed in perpetual sunlight, a future human outpost on the moon could draw on abundant solar energy, the astronomers, led by Ben Bussey of Johns Hopkins University, report in today's edition of *Nature*. Agence France-Presse

## Dinosaurs similar to birds: scientists

A dinosaur that died 65 million years ago with two eggs ready to lay proves the animals were very bird-like, researchers report in the journal *Science*, Friday.

The potato-sized eggs, discovered in southeastern China, are the first conclusive evidence of shifting biology in dinosaur reproduction. APR. 15/05

- 24 hours news services

Saturday Sun • April 9 • 2005

## Mammoth found

LOS ANGELES — Construction crews in a town near Los Angeles have uncovered the fossilized skeleton of a mammoth, with tusks, believed to be between 400,000 and 1.4 million years old, a paleontologist said yesterday. The mammoth, up to 75% complete, may be a member of the first species of the elephant-like animals that reached North America.

Sun • Friday, April 15 • 2005

## Dino eggs found

CALGARY — Two eggs found inside the fossilized pelvis of a dinosaur could provide a clue to whether dinosaurs evolved into birds. The potato-sized eggs in southeastern China are the first conclusive evidence of shifting biology in dinosaur reproduction.



# This will come in handy if we're ever attacked by the Klingons

A "cloaking device" that makes objects invisible is closer to reality, a science journal, *Physical Review Letters*, reports. Two Pennsylvania scientists have found a way to block light waves from an object, like the Romulans in *Star Trek*. (Romulan Warbird pictured.) The theoretical breakthrough has a catch: it can block only

some light wavelengths — long waves from big objects, short waves from small objects. If Electrical engineers Andrea Alu and Nader Engheta wanted to "cloak" a person, they could block only long microwaves

from the person's body. They think they could hide small objects, like espionage gadgets. *Tom Spears, CanWest News Service*

## Near Death Experiences

The Epoch Times

April 21 - 27, 2005

By WILL BARKLEY

The Epoch Times

There are numerous internet websites devoted to near death experiences. Some of those I liked are provided in the following links:

[www.nderf.org](http://www.nderf.org)—NDER (Near Death Experience Research Foundation) is devoted to the study of NDE and support of those experiencing NDE and related experiences.

[www.adcrf.org](http://www.adcrf.org)—ADCRF (After Death Communication Research Foundation) is devoted to the study of after death communication and support of those experiencing an ADC, or provides a message of hope to those in grieving from loss of a loved one.

[www.oberf.org](http://www.oberf.org)—OBERF (Out of Body Experience Research Foundation) is devoted to studying the spiritual spectrum events that do not fit into the categories of NDE or ADC. These include NDE-like experiences, out of body experiences, and spiritually transformative events.

The 3 websites listed above have this common statement:

"None of the websites have anything for sale, nor are donations solicited. Part of the reason for this is that the websites are a labor of love.

We are here to get the messages of continuing consciousness out to the world. The other reason is that consciousness research is much more credible when there are no commercial interests."

<http://www.near-death.com/> Near Death Experiences and the Afterlife. This website has an index of over three dozen phenomena that provide evidence for survival after death. Some of the listings are:

People see verifiable events while out-of-body

- People born blind can see during an NDE

- Scientific discoveries are brought back

- People who have a NDE are convinced

- NDEs have been validated in scientific discoveries

- Quantum physics supports NDE concepts

- Analytical psychology was founded on a NDE

- Remote viewing is a verifiable reality

This site also has a section devoted to Edgar Cayce's NDEs and Revelations.

Toronto Sun • Wednesday, April 20 • 2005

## Man 'freaked out' by Bigfoot sighting

**IS BIGFOOT** walking the bush around the remote community of Norway House in northern Manitoba?

Residents have been flocking to Georgina Henry's house to watch two minutes and 49 seconds of video shot by her son, Bobby Clarke, near the Nelson River shortly after dawn Saturday.

"It's pictures of Bigfoot," she said. "It's black and it's big. Oh God, it's huge — seven or eight feet high.

"We can see him walking,

and then turning to look at him (Clarke)."

Clarke said he was on duty at his job as a car ferry operator when he saw a "big, black figure" on the opposite bank, about 250 to 300 metres away. He grabbed his camcorder, which he said he always has with him.

"It was just massive, standing tall. I'm freaked out," Clarke said in an interview from the ferry at an uninhabited bush area 40 km from Norway House. — CP

The Epoch Times  
JAN/27 - FEBRUARY 2, 2005

## Meteorite Hits Cambodia, Sparks Fires and Prayers

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) - A 10 pound meteorite which landed in a former Khmer Rouge zone of north-west Cambodia started fires across rice fields and prayers from villagers who saw it as a divine omen of peace. 'Some farmers are angry with the rock because it caused fires and destroyed several hundred hectares of their paddy fields,' said Sok Sareth, police chief of Banteay Meanchey province, around 200 miles northwest of the capital, Phnom Penh.



## Next pontiff will be assassinated, Church will split, Nostradamus scholar claims

The pope elected to succeed John Paul II will be assassinated and his death will spark a Muslim invasion of the West that will split the Roman Catholic Church, according to an interpretation of Nostradamus' prophecies by a leading Colombian author. Gonzalo Echeverri, a Colombian investigating judge and author of a book on the 16th-century scholar, says the pope will base himself in Avignon, France, and another pontiff will take control in Italy, splitting the Catholic church in two. Avignon was a base

for popes for much of the 14th century. Nostradamus supporters claim he predicted the French Revolution, the rise of Hitler and the assassination of John F. Kennedy. *Agence*

*France-Presse*

